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by all. But there is special religious significance attaching to Navaratri worship, which members of this Assembly have to give up, quite against their will, because the Assembly Session synchronises with that period. Will it not be feasible to hold the sittings of the Assembly after the Dasara festivities?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—From next year onwards we shall do so. There are also certain other difficulties which have since come to our notice.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH.—Are not the officers and others working under the University enjoying more holidays than other Government officials?

Mr. P. H. KRISHNA RAO.—Yes, their vacation itself is long enough.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH.—Apart from the vacation, how many holidays do they enjoy?

Mr. P. H. KRISHNA RAO.—I want notice.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH.—Because of the frequency of holidays in the institutions under the University, the students are not able to make much progress. Can the University not reduce the number of holidays?

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V Anantaraman).—That is one view. Another view is that students will have sufficient time to do adequate home work with a view to mastering all that they are taught in the colleges.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 54.—Levy of education cess from all municipalities.

Mr. K. G. VEERAPPA GOWDA (Channagiri Taluk).

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB explained that for many years in Madras 25 per cent of municipal revenue was being recovered as contribution for educational purposes, whereas in Mysore, no education cess was levied from cities and more than 50 per cent of the existing cess revenue was being contributed by villagers. He therefore suggested the adoption of the Madras rule, *viz.*, of levying an education cess of 25 per cent on all municipal revenues so that the raiyat's burden might be lightened to some extent.

Mr. G. MALLANNA pointed out that education cess was being levied only in some municipalities, though all municipalities were deriving the full benefit of primary education. He therefore suggested that, as in the case of land revenue, education cess should be levied compulsorily on municipal revenue also. If this matter was left to the option of the municipalities, he was afraid that they would not enforce it.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR explained that if the previous speaker's suggestion was accepted, it would mean a double levy as many of the residents in urban areas might be paying land tax as well as an education cess thereon. He therefore suggested that in all such cases, exemptions should be granted if at all the proposal under discussion was adopted.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that the question of levying an education cess on municipal taxes was under examination by Government.

Mr. SHER KHAN emphasized the fact that the residents of municipalities were enjoying the maximum benefit out of primary education. The major portion of the benefit of the taxes levied in the villages was accruing to people in municipal areas. It was therefore desirable that Government levied a percentage cess on all municipal revenues. Particularly in Shimoga, the education fund showed a deficit of Rs. 25,000, which could not be adjusted for want of other resources. He was of opinion that the finances of school boards could be improved only by insisting on the municipalities levying a cess towards the cost of primary education.

No. 55.—Introduction of industrial education in all the schools of the State.

Mr. B. MALLAPPA (Nelamangala Taluk).

Mr. B. MALLAPPA prayed that industrial education be introduced in all the schools of the State.

The PRESIDENT observed that this was mainly a question of funds and was

receiving attention already to the extent circumstances permitted.

No. 55—Graded pay to Muslim women teachers in primary and middle schools.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB pointed out that consequent on unqualified and untrained mistresses having been appointed in several Urdu girls' schools, the teaching was not efficient in such schools. It was therefore necessary to appoint duly qualified women in these schools. And to attract Muslim women to take to teaching profession in higher grades in larger numbers, he suggested that Muslim women teachers with Vernacular Training Course (V. T. C.) and Undergraduate's Training (U. G. T.) qualifications might be started in primary and middle schools on grades of Rs. 20-1½-35 and Rs. 35-3-50 respectively. He also suggested that women teachers trained at their own cost should be given a higher start in the said grades, and that others proposing to go out for receiving such training at their own cost should be given a guarantee of being appointed after training.

In supporting the representation, **Mr. SHER KHAN** complained that about 95 per cent of the mistresses in Urdu schools were untrained. As an inducement to their undergoing training and acquiring better qualifications, he suggested that the existing grades should be made more attractive as suggested by the mover.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that the request would be considered.

No. 57.—Waiving the levy of admission fee in the case of Padmasale students.

Mr. C. NARAYANAIYA (Minorities).

Mr. C. NARAYANAIYA stated that he had contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the capital fund and Rs. 8,000 towards the cost of the building for the establishment of a middle school at Kodiyala in Seringapatam Taluk and he prayed that the levy of admission fee be waived in the case of Padmasale students seeking admission to that school.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that it was not desirable to subject charities to such conditions.

No. 58.—Eradication of illiteracy among women.

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA (Women's Interests).

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA explained that in some of the Congress Provinces in British India, with the co-operation of the people, the Government had taken practical measures to root out illiteracy among the large number of adult ladies. She suggested that similar propaganda be organized by the Government of Mysore also, with the assistance of educated ladies. Of late, thanks to the efforts of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, several family women had acquired a working knowledge of Hindi. Similarly, if necessary facilities could be extended for the teaching of Kannada to all women in the State, Government would be helping a great and noble cause.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO, in supporting the representation, pointed out that while adequate facilities existed in the State for the education of girls, no arrangements had been made for removing illiteracy among women.

The PRESIDENT observed that it might be a difficult problem for Government to undertake a propaganda of the kind suggested. Besides, education of girls was much more important than that of adults who were in a better position to help themselves if they wanted.

No. 59.—Appointing two lecturers for reforming the Banajara Society.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK (Minorities).

Mr. JATHARE NAIK represented that two lecturers be appointed for a period of at least five years for imparting knowledge to the Banajara people in matters relating to agriculture, education, industries, economics, social uplift, cleanliness, politics, etc.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA was of opinion that leaders of the respective communities must come forward and undertake

lecturing tours and social work. Special appointment of lecturers on payment was an unheard of thing for propaganda purposes. The mover himself was a person competent to undertake such work. The speaker therefore urged him to enlist the sympathy of some friends and well-wishers of the community and carry on the work for which there was a very wide field

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) agreed in this view.

No. 60.—Facilities to Mahratta girls studying in schools and colleges.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO SALANKEY (Minorities).

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO SALANKEY represented that girls of the Mahratta community be given facilities for study in high schools and colleges, such as conveyances, etc., as in the case of Muslim ladies, as *gosha* system was prevalent among the ladies of Mahratta, Rajaput and other communities also.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that it was high time that the *gosha* system was done away with, seeing that ladies were freely participating even in Olympic Games in recent years.

No. 61 —Adikarnataka community to be shown separately and not clubbed with other Depressed Classes.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA (Depressed Classes).

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA represented that at present the Adikarnataka community was being clubbed with other depressed classes such as Voddars, Banajars, Koramas, etc., for purposes of awarding scholarships. He pointed out that this was not a logical arrangement since the other communities referred to were not untouchables. Members belonging to those communities were serving as domestic servants, were rearing cows and selling milk and were thus able to eke out a livelihood. But such a facility was not available to the Adikarnatakas, and to that extent they were at a disadvantage compared with the other communities. For this reason, he prayed that the Adikarnataka community be shown separately so that it might not experience the present difficulties in getting scholarships and other concessions. Otherwise, he feared that no concessions would be available to members of this community in future also. He also represented that the preference which the Government were giving for some time to the members of this community in the matter of recruitment to the service, be continued in their case.

Mr. S. SORAPPA did not think that any special concessions were called for in respect of this community. Members of the community should, he said, learn to eke out their livelihood by taking up some occupation or sell milk and butter-milk or work as labourers.

Mr. M. MADIAH said that even milk and butter-milk supplied by the Adikarnatakas would not be purchased by caste-Hindus.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) remarked that the disability applied with equal force to some other Hindu sub-sects also.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J Appaji Gowda) said that it was in the interests of the Adikarnatakas themselves that they had been clubbed with other communities. For instance, if there were no candidates of other communities, the Adikarnatakas could have the advantage of utilising the scholarships. If the community was separated, it might have reason to complain later on that certain concessions which they had been enjoying were no longer open to them.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK thought that it would be better to separate the communities so that each community might know exactly what it was entitled to and rest content with it.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA said that it was very difficult to show communities with small population separately. But so far as members of the Adikarnataka community were concerned, he was sure that they had nothing to complain of now because, out of the 555 scholarships sanctioned by Government, as many as 426 were given to boys of that community.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK represented that it would be more convenient if the

scholarships were distributed among the different communities.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that if that was done, there was a likelihood of scholarships lapsing for want of a sufficient number of students from each particular community.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK suggested that the communities might be separated first and then the question as to what other arrangements could be made to prevent the lapse of scholarships might be taken up.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN thought that that was not a feasible suggestion.

Mr. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA said that the Voddar and the Lambani communities did not know how many scholarships were open to students of those communities and that this was a great handicap in their case. He therefore requested that a member belonging to the depressed classes be appointed to the Scholarship Committee in each district.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK said that the members of the committees as now constituted were quite impartial in the matter of distribution of scholarships.

Mr. R. GOPALASWAMY IYER said that in the British Indian Provinces, the term "depressed classes" had been defined for educational purposes, *viz.*, that whoever was an untouchable was a member of the depressed classes. So, he thought that in Mysore also, the other communities which were now clubbed with the Adikarnatakas might be removed from the group known as "depressed classes" and separate funds provided for giving scholarships to the Adikarnatakas.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that it was not possible to accept the representation. Besides, he did not believe that there was any trouble experienced by the Adikarnatakas as a result of the existing arrangement.

Mr. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA reiterated his request for the inclusion of a Voddar member on the Scholarship Committee in each district.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that that aspect of the question would be examined.

No. 62.—Cancellation of the Government Order relating to the transfer of the Industrial School from Gudibanda to Chikballapur.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA R A O (Gudibanda Sub-Taluk),

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO said that in June last, the Government had passed an order directing the transfer of the Industrial School at Gudibanda to Chikballapur. The school was started some 10 years ago at Gudibanda and it had trained a number of young men in various kinds of industries and enabled them to eke out their livelihood. Eight out of the first batch of candidates had secured employment in the school itself. The school had two sections—Carpentry and Weaving—and at present there were 26 boys undergoing training in them, while the accommodation available was for 20 only. For this reason, the Dewan who recently visited the place, had been pleased to suggest that the accommodation should be extended. So far, the Government Order regarding shifting of the school to Chikballapur had not been given effect to. Nearly a half of the year was over already and the school might be allowed to remain there alone till the end of the year, and the question of transferring it to Chikballapur taken up thereafter. Most of the boys undergoing training in the school had come from outside and if the school was transferred from the place, they would be put to considerable difficulty. He would even suggest that another school be established at Chikballapur, if necessary, instead of shifting the school at Gudibanda to that place.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that after the order was passed, the attendance in the school had improved and that therefore the question of transferring the school would be deferred till the end of the year.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG represented that the Weaving School at Sindaghatta which had been ordered to be transferred elsewhere be retained there only.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that the question would be considered.

No. 63.—Establishing a high school at Kankanhalli and two more middle schools in the taluk.

Messrs. B. S. SIDDAPPA (Kankanhalli Taluk) and **K. P. PARASIVIAH** (Kankanhalli Municipality).

Mr. B. S. SIDDAPPA represented that at present there were only four middle schools in the Kankanhalli Taluk and it was necessary to open two more schools, one at Kodihalli and the other at Chikmuduvadi, and a high school at Kankanhalli. He also brought to notice that a certain gentleman had donated a building for accommodating the middle school at Chikmuduvadi.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that one more middle school had been opened in the taluk during the current year. The question of opening more middle schools would have to be examined with reference to the funds available and the need for such schools. He added that there were one or two other places whose needs had to be attended to first.

Mr. B. S. SIDDAPPA said that it was necessary that the incomplete middle schools in the taluk should be converted into *pucca* middle schools. He suggested in this connection that the Muduvadi school should be taken up first and made a *pucca* school.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that while passing orders on the report of the special committee, Government would examine whether additional schools could be opened in the taluk in the following year.

Mr. B. S. SIDDAPPA then represented that the accommodation in the Kankanhalli Middle School was quite inadequate and additional accommodation had become quite necessary.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the matter would be enquired into.

No. 64.—Establishing a High School at Chamarajanagar.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN (Chamarajanagar Municipality).

Mr. C. V. RAMAN said that of late Chamarajanagar town was improving considerably. As between Yelandur and Chamarajanagar, there were six middle schools and day after day the number of boys was on the increase. He urged that the Government should think of giving two more middle schools as well as a high school for the benefit of the boys of the taluk.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) enquired whether it would not be possible to open a municipal high school at the place.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN replied that the municipality had not enough funds even to meet its existing commitments and as such it was not in a position to run a high school. The utmost that it could do was to provide a building if all the rest could be done by the Government. Nanjangud which was only 14 or 15 miles away from Mysore City had an independent high school, so that a high school for Chamarajanagar which was far away was all the more necessary. The residents of the place were repeatedly praying for a high school there, but their request had not been granted so far. He therefore prayed that Government should comply with the request at least on the present occasion.

The PRESIDENT said that Government sympathised with the request, but that it was not possible to comply with it just at present.

No. 65.—Constructing an additional building for the Government High School, Chitaldrug.

Mr. C. H. ABDUL RAZAK (Minorities).

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH represented that accommodation in the high school building at Chitaldrug was quite insufficient and that it was necessary to provide more accommodation especially as the number of boys was on the increase. He requested that either the existing building be suitably extended or a new building constructed for locating the high school.

The PRESIDENT observed that extension of the building would be taken up when sufficient funds were available.

No. 66.—Conversion of Municipal High Schools into State Institutions.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH (Malavalli Taluk).

Mr. H. K. MADIAH represented that the Malavalli Municipality was the first to open a high school ten years back.

Ever since that date, the institution had been working quite satisfactorily The Dewan and Members of Council had visited the institution and were highly pleased with its working. Later on, other municipalities like Hole-Narsipur and Chintamani established high schools. All these institutions were experiencing one difficulty, *viz.*, that there was a general feeling on the part of the teachers of municipal high schools that they were looked upon as inferior to teachers in the Government high schools. Besides, there was no security of tenure for the teachers as in Government service. As an instance in point, he said that recently the services of a Pandit who had put in 10 years of service in the high school at Malavalli had been dispensed with. The absence of security of tenure stood in the way of highly qualified people being attracted to these institutions. Another apprehension on the part of the teachers was that any of the schools might be closed down by the concerned municipality at any time. With a view to allaying such fears and attracting qualified teachers, he requested that the municipal high school at Malavalli be converted into a regular Government high school. He similarly requested that all the other municipal high schools in the State might be converted into Government institutions one after another Lastly, he suggested that a municipal high school be started at Mandya which was the headquarter of a newly constituted district.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said that of late the number of municipal high schools also was on the increase. But he brought to notice that unless the Government gave liberal contributions, it would not be possible for the local bodies to manage these institutions efficiently. The Government were aware of the fact that the obligatory duties of the district boards were on the increase and the Government were also contemplating to force the district boards to levy a fresh tax to discharge their obligations. Everywhere in the districts, hospitals and maternity homes were being established, which meant additional burden on the district boards. In the midst of these, the district boards were finding it difficult to give any contributions to the high schools. The Kolar District Board would have already withdrawn its contribution to the municipal high school but for the fact that the Government did not agree. In view of the foregoing circumstances, the member requested the Government to convert all municipal high schools, one after another, into *pucca* Government high schools.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that Government gave grants to local bodies because the latter undertook to run high schools. Government also gave extra concessions such as building grants which were not being given originally. He however thought that where the schools were working well, the local bodies concerned did not have any difficulties.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said that if the fee income and the Government contribution fell short of the guaranteed amount, then alone should the district board be asked to contribute a quota, and not otherwise, since the district boards were not in a position to contribute anything regularly.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that if all the concerned municipalities made contributions, it would be possible for the district boards to provide much better educational facilities for both boys and girls. They were contributing for so many other items of an optional nature and he did not see why they should grudge to contribute something for educational purposes.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said that as the schools were called Municipal High Schools, children of the particular municipality should be entitled to preference in the matter of admissions.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN thought that it would not be reasonable to say so.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO said that both the municipalities and the district boards concerned should be made to contribute in a lump, and the money should be kept in fixed deposit. It should be made a rule that the Amildar should not be the

Secretary and that the Deputy Commissioner should not be the President of the committee. Under the existing system, there were many instances in which teachers were absent for months together and yet no action was taken to appoint substitutes, as a result of which the classes could make no progress whatever. It was therefore desirable to entrust the control of these institutions to the Education Department itself, the day-to-day management being entrusted to local committees.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that there were about a dozen municipal high schools at present and that attempts would be made to improve their working. He added however that the Director of Public Instruction was exercising direct control over all of them even now.

Mr. K. RAMANNA said that the municipal high school at Hole-Narsipur was working very well, and last year half a dozen boys had passed out in the first class in the S.S.L.C. Examination. But, for want of finances at present, the school was passing through difficult times. There was also no hostel attached to the school. He therefore requested that the Government should take over the management of this school, in which case he was sure that it would improve to a great extent.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that uniform treatment would have to be meted out to all the institutions. If Government found it possible, they would convert all the municipal schools into Government schools. But under the present circumstances, he regretted that it was not possible for them to do so.

No. 67.—Taking over all municipal high schools to Government management with a view to facilitate the transfers of teachers.

Mr. M. RAMAPPA (Sagar Municipality).

Mr. M. RAMAPPA represented that inter-transfers of teachers of municipal high schools were not possible under the rules in force and prayed that the control of these schools be taken over by the Director of Public Instruction so that he might transfer the teachers once in three years. He also represented that the equipment grants and the monthly grants allotted to these high schools be enhanced.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that if funds permitted, the question of raising the grant in particular cases would be considered.

No. 68.—Establishment of middle schools in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Messrs. R. RANGIAH and M. MADDIAH (Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area).

Mr. R. RANGIAH stated that for the entire Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area there was only one middle school with 3 or 4 sections in each class. The Director of Public Instruction who visited the place recently felt that the class rooms were too congested. It was highly desirable to open two more middle schools in the said area, one for Tamil and the other for Kannada.

Mr. Bailam SRINIVASA RAO supported the representation.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that the question would be considered in connection with the budget for the following year.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA said that the need for middle schools in the area in question was very urgent.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that there were at least 100 places where the need for middle schools was as urgent as in the K. G. F. area. Last year, Government had provided Rs. 10,000 for opening new middle schools and with the help of that amount, five new schools were opened. Government could only open a limited number of schools every year.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA represented that in every such place, at least an upper primary school might be started immediately if not a regular middle school. He had submitted a representation to the Director of Public Instruction in the matter, and hoped that it would be considered favourably.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the representation would receive due consideration.

No. 69.—Establishing middle schools in places where there are upper primary schools with 150 to 160 students.

Messrs. LINGE GOWDA *bin* KALE GOWDA (Krishnarajapet Taluk); **S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMIAH GOWDA** (French-Rocks Taluk).

Mr. THAMMIAH GOWDA represented that middle schools be opened as early as possible in all places where there were upper primary schools with 150 to 160 students. For converting an upper primary school into a middle school all that was wanted was the appointment of an English teacher. This would not cost much and he therefore requested that the suggestion be sympathetically considered.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that for converting all the upper primary schools into middle schools Government would require about Rs. 84,000 which was not a small sum. Government would therefore have to examine the question.

To another request that the suggestion be accepted and acted upon as early as possible, **Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN** replied that Government would see what could be done in the matter.

No. 70.—Establishment of one middle school at least in each hobli.

Mr. B. M. MALLIKARJUNAPPA (Tarikere Taluk).

Mr. B. M. MALLIKARJUNAPPA represented that a middle school be provided for each hobli in the State.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH supported the representation.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that Government fully realised that facilities for middle school education should be improved in many places. The special committee appointed to consider the questions relating to primary education had submitted its report to the Government and the report was under the consideration of Government; and after orders were passed on the recommendations of the committee, Government would be in a position to start more middle schools.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH represented that a middle school should be opened at Hampapura.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that much bigger places with larger population than Hampapura had not yet been given middle schools so that Hampapura would have to await its turn. As already mentioned by him, the question of opening more middle schools would be considered after orders on the report of the Elementary Education Committee were passed and Hampapura might have its turn in that connection.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH brought to notice that the Sargur middle school could not function properly for want of teachers. As the school was situated in the malnad part of the district, nobody was anxious to work as a teacher there In this view, he suggested that available local people might be appointed as teachers. There were some men who had passed the Intermediate Grade Examination and who were readily available, but Government did not want to employ those people. Unless some action was taken immediately to set matters right, the school would have to be closed down for good

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that the suggestion would be considered.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH then referred to a certain circular issued by the Education Department to the effect that teachers should not undertake private tuition and said that this was causing great hardship to the parents as they could not get the services of anybody in the place to coach up their children.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that with previous permission of the head of the department, teachers might undertake private tuition.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH feared that in most cases permission might not be given.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG thought that if the parents themselves applied for permission, it might be given. It was necessary that permission should be granted to teachers in the mofussil where teachers alone were in a position to coach pupils.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that there would be no difficulty in the matter of grant of permission.

Reverting to the question of providing additional schools **Mr. S. C. BELURIAH** requested that one more middle school be opened in Hole-Narsipur.

Mr. H. GANGAPPA urged that a middle school was very necessary at Chakrabhavi in the Magadi Taluk.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that Government were aware that there were not as many middle schools as were necessary to accommodate all pupils passing out of the primary schools and that there was an imperative necessity to increase the number of middle schools. It was the ambition of Government to open more schools, but for want of funds they had to content themselves with providing funds for only a limited number of new schools every year. In addition to starting middle schools, it was the primary duty of the Government to satisfy the needs of primary education also. Formerly the number of students in middle schools was small and fees were also being levied from them, and it was possible for the Government to provide additional schools every year. But the position had considerably changed now, since no fees were being levied and the number of boys had also increased enormously. To find funds for opening more schools, Government were finding it very difficult. The Elementary Education Committee had recommended that with a view to find funds, fees should be levied in middle schools in cities and towns, providing at the same time a sufficient number of scholarships for poor and deserving pupils. The object of that recommendation was that those who could afford to pay should be made to pay for the education of their children, and that from the income thus realised together with the Government contribution, more schools should be provided. The report of the committee was under the consideration of Government. Copies of the report would be sent to all members of the Assembly for reference. If as suggested in the committee's report, fees were levied in middle schools, it might be possible to open 30 to 40 additional schools every year. This matter was engaging the attention of Government already. It was thus clear that Government were in full sympathy with the representation under discussion. The Member hoped that in implementing the recommendations of the committee, Government would have the full support and co-operation of the House.

No. 71.—Training of students up to Kannada Lower Secondary standard in all primary schools of the State.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA (Bowringpet Taluk).

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA represented that at present most of the pupils were discontinuing studies after the primary fourth year class, because facilities for middle school education were not available for them near at hand. There were barely 2 or 3 middle schools in a taluk and young children could not leave their homes and go to outside places for attending schools. As a result of this, they were soon forgetting the little they had learnt. Thus, all the money spent on primary education was going to waste. Apart from this, young and innocent boys were being misled by interested persons, congressmen, who made use of them for propaganda purposes. With a view to see that primary education was made proper use of, he suggested that arrangements be made to train pupils up to the standard of Kannada Lower Secondary in all the primary schools of the State instead of allowing them to stop with the primary fourth year class.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that it was not possible to provide facilities for training pupils up to the Kannada Lower Secondary class in all the schools throughout the State, but if such facilities were wanted in any particular places and if representations were made to Government in that behalf, Government would consider each case on its merits. To give effect to a large scale scheme as suggested, it would cost about Rs. 36 lakhs which Government could ill-afford at the present time.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA hoped that as graduates or under-graduates were being appointed as teachers in

primary schools, it would not cost Government much to accede to the request under reference.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that if boys had to be coached up for the middle school examination, at least two more teachers would be necessary for each school, and that would mean heavy cost.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said that as per existing rules, only such of the primary schools as had at least 100 pupils and 4 teachers could coach students for the middle school examination. This restriction was working as a hardship. He therefore suggested that even if the number of boys was less, the schools should be permitted to coach up boys for the middle school examination.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that in particular cases special permission might be given by Government.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that if as suggested by the previous speaker permission was given to all the primary schools in the State to send up students for the middle school examination, primary education in the State would receive a set-back. If there was the lower secondary class in a school, there would be six classes. But all the same, the attention of the teachers would centre round the examination-going pupils and all the other classes would be neglected. The chief point at the present time was that wastage should be avoided. If the pupils passing out of the primary schools did not have the advantage of middle schools also near at hand, they would lapse into illiteracy. So it was necessary that the number of teachers in each school should be increased. If therefore the Government appointed four more teachers, it would be possible for the teachers to pay uniform attention to all the classes. Otherwise, if mere permission to send up students for the middle school examination was given to all the primary schools, the work of the other classes was sure to suffer.

No. 72.—Reduction of the duration of summer vacation for primary schools in rural areas.

Mr. M. MADDIAH (Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area).

Mr. M. MADDIAH brought to notice that during the summer vacation parents in rural areas were in the habit of asking their children to look after their fields or attend to other household duties, and the boys therefore stood the risk of forgetting their lessons and idling away their time. The speaker therefore requested that the duration of the summer vacation be curtailed to some extent.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that it was not desirable to curtail the vacation.

No 73.—Enforcing the Primary Education Act in rural areas.

Mr. GOWDA ESWARAPPA (Holalkere Taluk).

Mr. GOWDA ESWARAPPA represented that even though the Primary Education Act was in force everywhere, raiyats in many villages were not sending their children to school and were utilizing their services for household work. Consequently the boys were unable to learn anything. He therefore prayed that orders be passed by Government empowering the village panchayats to severely punish such of the parents as failed to send their boys between the ages of 5 and 12 to school and report the same to the Amildar.

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA stated that in some cases compulsion was very necessary. Some schools were in a languishing state because boys were not sent to them and the schools were therefore being shifted to other places. And if in these latter places also compulsion was not resorted to, the schools there would share no better fate. Secondly, schools of higher grades ought to have a number of feeder schools of the primary grade. So, if in every area compulsion was resorted to, feeder schools would crop up and there would be a sufficient number of pupils seeking admission to middle schools.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that a sufficient number of schools should be provided before any such compulsion was thought of. Otherwise, he said, compulsion would lead to nothing.

No. 74.—Appointment of non-official members to the committee for the grant of scholarships to backward class students in the University.

Messrs. B. L. BYANNA (Bangalore City Municipality) and **B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA** (Special Interests).

Mr. B. L. BYANNA represented that under existing arrangements the power to grant scholarships to the students belonging to backward communities in college classes was vested in a committee consisting of teachers only. That was causing great hardship to the students. The absence on the committee of popular non-official members, who knew the conditions of the people, was being keenly felt. In many instances it happened that scholarships were granted to particular students either on recommendations or on account of other obligations without due regard to justice and fairplay. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to order that a sufficient number of non-officials be appointed as members of the scholarship committee in future.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) replied that even at present non-officials were being included in the several scholarship committees including those dealing with scholarships in the colleges.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA stated that his representation was that a majority of the members in each committee should be non-officials.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA replied that the representation as printed was to the effect that non-officials should be included in the committee: and his reply to that was that there were non-officials already on the several committees. And he also added that no cases of injustice to students had so far come to the notice of Government.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN remarked that even as things stood, non-officials were in the majority in certain cases.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA intervened and said that he was aware of instances in which, out of nine members, only three were non-officials.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH stated that in the University Senate the same question had come up for discussion some time before and it was agreed that there should be more non-officials on the committee. Accordingly, at present, non-officials were in the majority. So it was not true to say, as the mover of this representation had said, that teachers alone had a hand in the grant of scholarships and that things were done without due regard to justice and fairplay. On the other hand, he was in a position to state that, so far, there were no cases of injustice to deserving students though it was true that every deserving student was not getting help.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH stated that non-official members on such committees generally came only from the cities and requested that persons from village parts should be given greater and fuller opportunities of serving on the committees in future.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) remarked that in his opinion there were not many persons from the rural parts who were prepared to serve on the committees. But apart from that question, Mr. Chamiah's suggestion might imply that people from the cities had no consideration for students from the rural parts, which was not the case.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH stated that this could not have been the intention of Mr. Chamiah. He added that it was a fact that selection of non-officials was practically confined to the cities. College students included pupils from all parts of the State. If sufficient chances were given, men from the rural parts would be quite prepared to serve on the scholarship committees.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA replied that the question of improving the proportion of non-official members of such committees would be considered by Government.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH said that so far as scholarships in the higher classes were concerned, awards would be made on the basis of marks obtained and other merits, rather than on communal considerations, and that members of the Assembly need not trouble about the number of non-official members on the scholarship committees.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA stated that merit as well as poverty were both taken into consideration in connection with granting scholarships.

No. 75.—Re-correction of answer papers of the University Examinations.

Mr. D. MARULAPPA (Kadur Taluk).

Mr. D. MARULAPPA represented that in the case of failed Intermediate and B. A. students of both sexes studying in the University classes of the State, arrangements be made to have their answer papers re-corrected, on applications made and on their depositing the expenses.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) replied that the system of re-valuation of answer papers was not in vogue in any University. The University Act in Mysore also contained no provision for it. Besides, the proposal to re-value answer books savoured of an unwarranted suspicion that examiners were perhaps not doing their work conscientiously. There was really no need to provide for re-valuation as suggested.

The PRESIDENT observed that questions like this were best considered by the University Senate.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH remarked that within 30 days from the date of publication of results, anybody who feared that a mistake in totalling might have occurred could ask for re-totalling, on payment of the prescribed fee of Rs. 10. There were cases in which that provision had been taken advantage of. It would not be fair for anybody to suspect the examiners and suggest in general terms that re-valuation should be provided for.

(Please see discussion on the same representation on the 8th day also.)

No. 76.—Revival of the B. Com. Degree Course in the University of Mysore.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER (Special Interests).

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER represented that in view of the rapid industrial and commercial development in the State and the consequent demand for a large number of suitably qualified and trained young men for working in the superior and subordinate establishments of industrial and commercial concerns, it was necessary to re-start the B.Com. Degree Course in the University of Mysore.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) stated that Government would refer the matter to the University for opinion.

No. 77.—Starting of an Intermediate College at Davangere.

Mr. GOWDARA GURUSANTAPPA (Davanagere Taluk).

Mr. GOWDARA GURUSANTAPPA represented that it would be a great advantage to students of all communities coming from the seven taluks of Chennagiri, Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Hosadurga, Jagalur, Harihar and Davangere if an Intermediate College was established at Davangere, which was almost on the frontier of the State. There were also facilities for free boarding and hostels in that town. It would be a great inconvenience for the students to have to go all the way to Bangalore or other places where such conveniences were few.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) replied that proposals for starting Intermediate Colleges at Shimoga and Tumkur were under examination at present, and that the question of giving an Intermediate College to Davanagere would be considered after the other two places got their chance.

No. 78.—Amendment of Section 30 of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of 1927.

Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO (Bowringpet Taluk).

Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO represented that Section 30 of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act be amended so as to include the lands gifted by private persons to religious institutions for conduct of *sevas*, as it was apprehended that the lands given to the temples, etc., by private persons were being alienated and as there was no provision in the Act to prevent alienations.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO stated that Section 30 of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act applied only to cases falling under Chapter II and not to others. It could apply, for instance, to lands endowed to temples, and revenue authorities could not interfere at all in such cases. So he thought that the amendment proposed was quite necessary, if disputes relating to properties endowed to the various temples were to be set at rest.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that Government could not interfere in the case of private temples and, that in the case of disputes relating to muzrai institutions law suits would have to be filed.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO brought to notice that revenue authorities were in the habit of taking action straightway, with the result that third parties were enabled to buy and enjoy the properties even though the *khathe* continued as before. He therefore suggested the Government must issue circular instructions to the effect that local officers should not take action in cases of the kind in question but that these should be referred to competent courts of law.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN promised that this would be done.

No. 79.—Encouragement to educated young men belonging to the Tigala community.

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA (Minorities).

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA represented that educated young men of the Tigala (Vanhikula Kshatriya) community be given special encouragement in the shape of suitable appointments under Government and of nominations to local bodies like municipalities, district boards, etc.

The PRESIDENT replied that this was already being done as far as possible.

Mr B. L. BYANNA said that not even one member of the Tigala community had so far been elected or nominated to any local body. There were many intelligent men among the community, especially in Bangalore City. They were also a rich and influential community. He had therefore great pleasure in supporting the representation with special reference to the City Municipality of Bangalore, in which members of the community owned large properties.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) replied that the claims of educated young men belonging to the Tigala community were kept in view, while making appointments to the public services.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavalengar) added that one or two qualified men of the community had been appointed already.

Referring to the representation in respect of nominations to local bodies, **the PRESIDENT** promised that Government would make a note of the request.

No. 80.—Publishing the percentage figures relating to Gangakula employees.

Mr. A. VENKATARAMANA BOYI (Minorities).

No. 1.—Higher appointments for the Gangakula people.

Mr. A. VENKATARAMANA BOYI (Minorities).

Mr. A. VENKATARAMANA BOYI prayed that (i) the percentage of employees belonging to the Gangakula community drawing salaries between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 be published in Government records as in the case of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Vokkaliga, Lingayet, Kuruba, Beda, Yadava communities, etc., and (ii) percentage of the employees to the English-knowing persons in the community be also similarly published.

He further requested that qualified young men of the Gangakula community, who were working in the Excise, Electrical and Revenue Departments, etc., be appointed as Excise Range Inspectors, Electrical Chief Operators, Revenue Probationers, etc.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) replied that as far as possible the claims of qualified candidates of the community referred to

were being considered along with those of the other communities.

No. 82.—Cancelling the Stamp Duty and Registration fee leviable on transactions with Co-operative Societies by members of the same.

Messrs. H. GANGAPPA (Magadi Taluk). and **T. SRINIVASA RAO** (Magadi Municipality).

Mr. H. GANGAPPA represented that, of late, there was a considerable diminution in the transactions of co-operative societies ever since the levy of half the stamp duty and the registration fee on such transactions carried on by the members thereof and that this had adversely affected the societies. Further, many persons could not derive the benefits afforded by the societies and so they would not become members thereof at all. As it was the aim of Government to see that co-operative societies prospered and afforded facilities to as many persons as possible, the member prayed that the concessions which were being shown to the societies for many years after they were started be renewed, thereby ensuring their prosperity. Otherwise, it would be very much easier for persons to borrow money from private lenders, and co-operative societies would have little chance of success.

Mr. T. SRINIVASA RAO represented that in addition to levying stamp fee and registration fee, the Government were also collecting mutation fees, which was working as a hardship on the borrowers.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH stated that in regard to transactions entered into by the head of a family with a co-operative society, it would be difficult to prove that a particular loan raised and bond executed were raised and executed on behalf of the minors also, and that therefore some of the societies were insisting upon certain safeguards such as signature of the head of the family as guardian to the minors. And where a signature was affixed as guardian to minors, full stamp value was payable. He observed that this ought not to be objected to. As regards registration fee, however, the speaker was of opinion that half the fee was quite sufficient.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) also agreed in this view.

No. 83.—Increasing the subvention for the Mysore Co-operative Institute.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO (Special Interests).

Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG represented that the subvention of Rs. 500 which Government were giving to the Mysore Co-operative Institute was insufficient for all the purposes which it was intended to serve. At the Co-operative Conference held only the previous day, all the members were of the opinion that more help from Government was quite necessary. He therefore prayed that enhanced subvention of Rs. 2,000 per annum be sanctioned to the Institute to enable it to appoint paid propaganda officers for carrying on extensive propaganda work and bring home the benefits of the co-operative movement to every village, town and city.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that Government would have the matter examined.

No. 84.—Early disposal of loan applications in Land Mortgage Banks.

Mr. B. MALLAPPA (Nelamangala Taluk).

Mr. B. MALLAPPA represented that although Government had established land mortgage banks in some places for the benefit of the raiyats, these had not derived any benefit from them so far, as delays of over a year were being caused in many cases in sanctioning the loans applied for. The mover therefore prayed that arrangements be made for the grant of loans within one month from the date of application.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that Government would request the land mortgage banks to do their best in the matter.

No. 85.—Extension of the operation of the Land Mortgage Bank throughout the State.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO (Special Interests).

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO represented that Government be pleased to extend the operation of the land mortgage bank throughout the Mysore State with a view to relieving agricultural indebtedness among the members of the several co-operative societies in the State.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that in several places it had been decided to give land mortgage banks. The concerned officers had a conference recently, and it was considered desirable to expand the scheme. In that connection Government would note representations Nos. 86 to 89 which contained requests for establishing land mortgage banks in several places.

[**No. 86.**—Establishing Land Mortgage Banks in all the Taluk Headquarters.

Messrs. VEERE GOWDA and **HANUME GOWDA** (Doddaballapur Taluk); **A. N. CHANNAMARE GOWDA** (Nelamangala Taluk); **M. B. GURULINGAIYA** and **S. L. MUDDUBASAVIAH** (Closepet Taluk); **H. GANGAPPA** (Magadi Taluk); and **T. SRINIVASA RAO** (Magadi Municipality).

No. 87.—Establishing Land Mortgage Banks in all the taluks of the Mysore District.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk).

No. 88.—Establishment of Land Mortgage Banks in all the taluks of the Chitaldrug District.

Mr. B. V. NAGESA SETTY (Hosadurga Taluk).

No. 89.—Establishment of Land Mortgage Bank at Arsikere.

Mr. MARULASIDDAPPA (Arsikere Taluk).]

No. 90.—Establishment of a branch of the Mysore Bank or a Land Mortgage Bank at Tarikere.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA (Tarikere Municipality).

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA requested Government to start in Tarikere either a land mortgage bank or a branch of the Mysore Bank. Although it was a taluk headquarter, he said it lacked many necessary conveniences and this was one of them.

Messrs. A. N. CHANNAMARE GOWDA and **H. K. MADIAH** represented that land mortgage banks be started in each taluk.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V Anantaraman) replied that it was not so easy, as certain conditions had to be satisfied before a bank could be started.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA complained that the banks so far established were not working well.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN did not agree to this view.

The REGISTRAR of CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (Mr. M. Abdul Hukh) replied that before land mortgage banks were started. investigation had to be held in two or three directions,—such as the nature of the crops usually raised on the lands in the concerned area, etc. Those enquiries were, he said, quite necessary because if most of the lands were wet or bagayat, the banks could be sure that loans issued by them would be repaid. It was only after considering such data that the department would be in a position to recommend the opening of a land mortgage bank in any particular place.

Mr. RASOOL SAB said that for Nagamangala Taluk a land mortgage bank had been definitely promised already and enquired as to when Government would be pleased to establish a bank there.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that Government generally agreed that wherever there were Debt Conciliation Boards there should also be a Land Mortgage Bank and *vice versa*.

Mr. RASOOL SAB stated that there was neither a Debt Conciliation Board nor a land mortgage bank in Nagamangala Taluk.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that, as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies had stated, there were certain conditions to be fulfilled before a land mortgage bank could be started in any particular place. Otherwise he feared that moneys lent might be lost.

Mr. K. MARULASIDDAPPA enquired whether action was being taken to open a bank at Arsikere.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that Arsikere would get a bank at a very near date. Even as regards the other places in respect of which representations had been made, he stated that Government would note the representations and consider how far they could be complied with.

No. 91.—Residence of Government servants at headquarter places.

Messrs. B. CHAMIAH and **SIVANANJE GOWDA** (Seringapatam Taluk) and **M. SUBBIAH** (Seringapatam Municipality).

Mr. B. CHAMIAH stated that the Munsiff of Seringapatam was not residing at the place but was coming from Mysore every day. He represented that the litigant public felt a lot of inconvenience on account of that and requested that Government should make it a rule that officers should reside at their respective headquarters and not outside.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH recapitulated with gratitude all that the Dewan had done to make Seringapatam much better to live in than it was originally, and complained that in spite of it the Munsiff lived at Mysore. Little wonder, therefore, that the clerks also resided in Mysore, with the result that the litigant public were put to considerable inconvenience. The speaker requested Government to build suitable quarters for the officers and officials and give them all reasonable facilities so as to induce them to reside at the headquarter alone. He also brought to notice a similar complaint with regard to the Registration Department and suggested that quarters should be got constructed for the officials of that department also.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) promised that Government would look into the matter.

No. 92.—Constitution of portions of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands adjacent to *hiduvali* lands into District Forests.

Messrs. IBRAHIM KHAN SAHIB (Hunsur Municipality) and **H. V. HANUMANTHA SETTY** (Hunsur Taluk).

No. 95.—Providing grazing and other facilities in the Amrit Mahal Kaval for the cattle of Hunsur.

Messrs. IBRAHIM KHAN SAHIB (Hunsur Municipality) and **H. V. HANUMANTHA SETTY** (Hunsur Taluk).

Messrs. IBRAHIM KHAN SAHIB represented that in Hunsur Town, the Amrit Mahal Department had established a cattle breeding station, where they maintained about 500 cattle. The Kaval lands and the *hiduvali* lands were situated side by side, without defined boundaries. The raiyats' cattle were dependent for drinking water from time immemorial on the tanks situated in Amrit Mahal Kavals. He therefore prayed that only so much of the Amrit Mahal Kaval as was required for the maintenance of 500 cattle be reserved for the department and the rest of the Kaval lands be given for the benefit of the raiyats. He also prayed that facilities of grazing on payment of fees be afforded in the Aspathre Kaval State Forest and other State Forests adjacent to *hiduvali* lands.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) replied that both in Hunsur and in the neighbouring villages, ample facilities existed for the grazing of cattle, and in spite of it the raiyats were in the habit of grazing their cattle on Amrit Mahal Kaval lands. Certain steps had to be taken to prevent such illicit grazing. The mover of the representation had already discussed the question with the speaker, and the latter had told him that the grievance brought to notice was not real but that, all the same, he had assured him that if without inconvenience to the Amrit Mahal Cattle Station any more facilities could be given to the raiyats, the same would be extended without any hesitation whatsoever. He would only repeat that same assurance by way of reply to the representation under discussion.

No. 93.—Facilities for providing water for cattle in the forests wherever possible.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN (Chamarajnagar Municipality).

Mr. C. V. RAMAN represented that Government were at present levying *hulbanni* on cattle grazing in Government Forests. They were also levying licence fees on fuel and other products removed from those forests. Much inconvenience was caused as water facilities were not available in many forests. He therefore prayed that tanks be constructed in those forests where it was possible to impound water.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar) replied that the suggestion to construct tanks was not new to the State. For many years past, Government were giving grants for the purpose under reference though, just at present, the grants were less than in former years. But if any particular case, where there was need for urgent relief was brought to notice, Government would take steps to provide the facilities.

No. 94.—Providing facilities for free grazing in forests during the summer.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T. Narasipur Taluk); SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA and K. N. PUTTANNA (Chamarajanagar Taluk); K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk); G. MALLANNA (Mysore Taluk); Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY and M. SHAMANNA (Mysore City Municipality); and H. P. BASAPPA (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA represented that as maintenance of cattle particularly in summer months, was a very difficult matter on account of dearth of fodder and water. Government should provide adequate grazing facilities in forests during those months.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar) replied that he did not see any difficulty in this matter. Under the prevailing system of levying lumpsum grazing fees, only half the usual rates were payable and raiyats availing themselves of that system could graze their cattle in State Forests without objection throughout the year. The system of individual licences permits also summer grazing from January to June (*see* G.O. No. G 10577-87/Ft. 273-34-2, dated 29th May 1935).

Mr. SIVALINGASWAMY represented that under the lumpsum system, the grazing of cattle would have to be restricted to only one forest and that this was causing inconvenience to the raiyats.

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR replied that grazing is not restricted to specified areas but is allowed in the whole forest except in areas which are specifically closed for grazing on account of regeneration and a licence is generally for a whole range and not one forest.

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA then represented that four annas was too heavy a rate.

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR replied that if people took advantage of the lumpsum system it would work out at only two annas, and that nominal rate anybody could easily afford. But if the raiyats had any real grievance and if it was brought to notice, the speaker promised to consider how best that could be remedied.

No. 95.—Reduction of fees levied on fuel removed from State Forests.

Mr. LINGAPPA (Honnali Taluk).

Mr. LINGAPPA represented that people had to go very long distances to get green fuel from State Forests, and in view of this difficulty he requested that the fees be reduced from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 0-8-0.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar) replied that if the fee which was already very low was further reduced, all forests were likely to disappear at no distant date.

Mr. SONNAPPA observed that so long as removal of fuel was permitted irrespective of the rate of fee levied, the forests would be so much the poorer. He did not believe that by keeping up the fee at the present level, the interests of State Forests would be adequately safeguarded. But the main object being to help the poor raiyats, he requested that the representation be viewed with due sympathy.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) was of the opinion that a reduction of the fee as requested was not called for.

No. 97.—Fees on head-loads of fuel.

Mr. B. V. NAGESA SETTY (Hosadurga Taluk).

Mr. B. V. NAGESA SETTY represented that orders be passed not to recover fees on head-loads of fuel brought from the neighbouring forests for sale, in all the towns in the State.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH stated that levy of fees, however nominal, for the purpose in question would not at all be justifiable considering the abject poverty of the persons engaged in carrying head-loads of fuel for sale in towns.

Mr. B. CHINNOBIAH stated that it was only withered twigs that were usually removed as head-loads and that the levy of even 6 pies as fee should not be thought of.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar) replied that dry fuel was exempted from any kind of fees and that nowhere in the State need anybody pay anything for head-loads of such fuel.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH requested that a circular to that effect be sent to all local officers since fee was being recovered in certain cases even on dry fuel.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that, as the Chief Conservator had stated, no fee was leviable on head-loads of dry fuel, and that if any fee was being levied by mistake, orders would be issued that it should not be done. As regards green fuel, however, he said that the rate already levied was very nominal and could not be reduced.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER enquired whether this concession of exempting dry fuel from fees applied to plantations also.

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR replied that it applied only to State Forests.

The House adjourned for lunch at 3 p. m. and met again at 3-45 p. m.

Discussion on The Tai Nadu's Leading Article criticising Members of the Assembly for having supported the Public Security Bill.

Before the remaining representations were taken up, **Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH** invited the President's attention to a leading article in the issue of *The Tai Nadu* dated 19th October 1939, in which certain scathing criticisms had been levelled against the members of the Assembly for having adopted the general principles of the Public Security Bill. He requested the President's permission to enter the emphatic protest of the Assembly against the misrepresentations which the article contained and the impression which it was calculated to leave on the minds of the voters, more especially those in the villages. Apart from the strong language which the editor had chosen to employ for ventilating his own views on the question, he had also remarked that members of the Assembly had not conducted themselves as true representatives of the people of the State in exercising their vote on the question under reference. The speaker asked if the members elected by 65 lakhs of people were not true representatives, whether the editor of a paper could call himself more representative of the general tax-payer and how he derived such a unique privilege. Speaking of *The Tai Nadu* in particular, the general impression everywhere so far was that it was being conducted on sound lines and with a sense of responsibility. But the article referred to had changed that impression on the part of at least a section of the House. The speaker would throw out a challenge which the editor of *The Tai Nadu* might accept if he could. Members of the Assembly, for their part, had no doubt that they really represented the subjects of the State and had so much confidence in their own representative character that if only the leaders of the Congress agitation realised that they were in the wrong and offered to call off the present agitation and also tendered an apology for what they had done so far, the members of the Assembly could influence the Government within no time to repeal the Public Security Bill. He would ask the editor of *The Tai Nadu* whether he, for his part, would take up a similar responsibility—if he was so confident of his representative character—of prevailing on the Congress leaders to call off the *satyagraha* within a week. And even apart from the editor's own willingness or competency to undertake such a responsible task, the speaker strongly protested against the leading article referred to

and took the opportunity of advising the editor not to occasion such protests in future.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER interjected that the conduct of some of the newspapers, which were enjoying several courtesies and amenities at the hands of the Government, was like that of the cobra biting the feeder himself. In this case he was sorry to observe that the cobra was emboldened to attack not only the person who fed it, but all the members of the household namely the representatives of the people.

Mr. S. SORAPPA requested the Government to book the editor on account of the irresponsible article referred to.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH however thought that comment was often a necessary part of editorial articles. In such cases, the only question for consideration should be whether the comment made was judicious and whether the language employed was moderate. In the particular case under reference, the editor had merely reviewed a particular discussion in the Assembly and included his own opinion on it. This was by no means the first time that such a thing was noticed in the public press. Members of the House might remember that only recently *The Hindu* had made certain comments on the punishments awarded by the Magistracy in the Kolar District in connection with the present agitation. That editorial had observed that from the strict legal point of view the police prosecutions and the magisterial convictions were likely to be quashed on appeal. Such opinions, the editor of any paper was entitled to express. And if any protests against such views and opinions were addressed by the concerned parties, the same paper would publish them also. Considering all things, he was of opinion that it would not be correct for members of the Assembly to think that it was not open to the editor of *The Tai Nadu* to write what he had written.

Mr. H. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO was also of the same opinion. He observed that a newspaper could not be considered as the private property of any single individual. Newspapers were meant for the service of the country and were entitled to say what in their opinion would be the effect on the country as a whole of resolutions passed by the Constitutional Assemblies. If members of such Assemblies committed any errors it would be the duty of the editors of papers to tell them so. The editors were entitled to give their opinions on such questions. There was nothing wrong in the article under discussion.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA thought that the main point for consideration in connection with the present question was whether there was any sinister motive underlying the article in *The Tai Nadu*. The speaker did not believe that there was any such motive. The editor had commented upon the discussions of the Assembly as he understood them. Members of the Assembly, when they entered public life, ought to be prepared for comments, whether palatable to them or not. Even granting that they did not like the particular comment, it was unnecessary for them to take serious notice of it. In this sense, members ought to be somewhat thick-skinned and not sensitive to criticism. In fact, if necessary, they must be prepared for even more scathing criticisms. In this connection he would remind the House of all the hardships and indignities undergone by President De Valera of Ireland and would appeal to the members to take a lesson from President De Valera, remembering that they were servants of the public. After all, they were ordinary mortals and open to correction. If in any particular case they were wrong, they must correct themselves, profiting by public criticism. If on the other hand they were right, they must simply carry on, despite criticisms. Members of the House should also remember that newspapers always tried to hold the scales even as between the opposing parties. And it was in recognition of this fact that the Government had provided so many facilities for the Press so that the representatives of the various papers might report the proceedings of the Assembly. Because of one

single criticism, members of the House should not deride the Press and alienate its sympathies. If, however, any paper went beyond permissible limits, there were adequate rules and regulations in force under which it was open to the aggrieved persons to book the editor who would have to make amends for his mistake.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA observed that newspapers had every right to criticise the proceedings of the Assembly. If in a particular case any paper wrote an article which created a wrong impression about the Assembly as a whole or any of its members, then the members would be perfectly justified in pointing out that the paper was wrong in particular respects. He took it that it was in this sense that Mr. K. Venkataramiah must have referred to the leading article under discussion. He had no doubt that the Dewan would also agree that if circumstances warranted, members of the Assembly could appeal to the Government to repeal the Public Security Act. No doubt, the leading article under reference contained one sentence to the effect that the cool atmosphere of the Jagan Mohan Palace had transformed the speaker to a very large extent. But the speaker himself was well able to take care of himself whether in the cool atmosphere of the Assembly Hall or in the warmth of Congress circles. He was only sorry that he should have been the object of such a severe criticism at the hands of *The Tai Nadu* notwithstanding his opposition to the Government's proposal to place the Public Security Bill on the Statute Book permanently.

Mr. GURUSWAMY GOWDA welcomed the criticisms in the public press If members of the Assembly happened to consider one aspect of any question, it was equally competent for a newspaper to support another aspect of it. Sir Albion Banerji had once reminded the House that a correct decision could not be arrived at unless the different aspects of a question were thoroughly discussed. In western countries the actions of even Royalties were commented upon by newspapers. Thus in the speaker's opinion, it was, quite open to *The Tai Nadu* to express its own views on the proceedings of the Representative Assembly. So long as the members of the Assembly were confident that they had conducted themselves properly, they need not bother themselves over particular papers holding particular views on any given question. In this view he suggested that the House need take no notice of the article under reference.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA also thought that just as the Assembly was entitled to express its own opinion on the Public Security Bill, the editor of *The Tai Nadu* also was competent to express his. Even the members of the Representative Assembly, the speaker thought, had expressed their views in their individual capacity. In this sense no objection need be taken to the idea expressed in the leading article that the supporters of the bill did not voice the sentiments of their electors. And just as no individual member of the Assembly could speak for the entire State, comments of *The Tai Nadu* also need not be taken to be the opinion of the public press as a whole. For this reason he did not feel like attaching too much value to the article published in *The Tai Nadu*. He then suggested that any member of the Assembly could write to the editor as well as to the other papers that Assembly members were satisfied that they had done well so far as the Public Security Bill was concerned and might adduce reasons for their having supported the bill, in which case the papers would publish such letters also.

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA regretted the attitude taken up by *The Tai Nadu* in regard to the question under discussion. He sincerely felt that the caustic remarks, with which the article was replete, were quite uncalled for. Members of the Assembly would not have raised such a storm of protest if the spirit of the article were not unhealthy and the tone objectionable. He was certain that the article would have the effect of making the credulous public entertain a very poor opinion

about the members. Editors of papers were expected to express their own views and opinions without giving needless offence to a vast majority of members of public bodies. Even now he had every hope that the editor of *The Tai Nadu* would re-consider his position and refrain from writing in such a strain in future. If however he persisted in his present attitude, the Government would have to take suitable action to see that responsible members of the Constitutional Houses of the State were treated with due respect.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA stated that about a fortnight before the Assembly met, *The Tai Nadu* had in one voice exhorted members of the Assembly to reject the Public Security Bill. But when the Assembly adopted the bill almost unanimously, it was natural for the paper to get disappointed and indignant. This was why probably the paper contained the editorial now under discussion. Even otherwise it might be taken that the paper sought to present the other side of the picture so that the members of the Assembly need take no offence at the article. Even the moon which blessed the Universe with beautiful light was sometimes ridiculed on account of the black spot in it. All the same the importance of the planet could never be denied. Similarly the Representative Assembly, which had a long record of splendid work to its credit, had nothing to lose by a single criticism at the hands of one particular paper. The leading article referred to affected none, and the House need take no notice of it.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN was also of the opinion that too much value need not be paid to the editorial in question since it could never be taken to contain gospel truths. He would have ignored it altogether if it had been mere news which the paper had given. The present discussion had been necessitated because the paper had published an editorial. Even then, seeing that the paper was probably one of those interested in doing propaganda work, even the leading articles published in it need not be noticed seriously. Members of this House might ignore such writings so long as they were satisfied that they had acted properly in any given set of circumstances, remembering that the elephant would move on despite barking dogs.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA agreed with some of the earlier speakers that newspapers had a right to comment on the business of the Assembly, but the House was entitled to lodge a protest when its writings savoured of bad odour. In the particular case under reference all the opposition was being raised because of the personal references which the leading article contained. The editor had made an observation to the effect that members of the Assembly who, supported reactionary measures could not be said to have rendered public service. But in the opinion of the speaker the members who had supported the bill under reference were thoroughly satisfied that by supporting the bill they had really served public interests. The editor had also made some stringent remarks with reference to a lady member. The editor should have conceded that every member was discharging his or her duty with a full sense of responsibility and in the best interests of the general public. From a perusal of the leading article as a whole, the speaker was inclined to observe that, since the proprietor of the paper was once a member of the Mysore State Congress, the editor also might have leanings towards the Congress. The speaker hoped that in future at least the editor would refrain from making comments of the kind. He also hoped that Government would administer to him a warning in this behalf.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH stated that he was glad that at least the 11 members who had opposed the Public Security Bill had been praised and complimented by the editor.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA said that he remembered having been adversely criticised by the same paper on a number of occasions in the past but that he had never bothered himself about it.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH referred to a remark made by Mr. B. L. Byanna

that members of the Assembly should not trouble themselves about any newspaper comments, and perfectly agreed in that view; and he was also confident that the members of the Assembly were doing their work conscientiously.

Proceeding, he observed that not even one per cent of the population of the State had become members of the Congress and so the Congress could not claim to enjoy any special status even though the Government had recognised it for certain purposes. If therefore any member of the Assembly criticised anything in which the Congress might be interested, the speaker did not see any reason why a newspaper like *The Tai Nadu* should criticise such a member.

The speaker also agreed that newspapers were entitled to comment upon any matter of public interest. But in making such comments one would expect the editorial staff to express their views and opinions with discretion and grace.

The member did not however agree with the remark of Mr. Tippu Sultan Ali Khan that members might well ignore newspaper articles. That advice might perhaps be followed by those in the cities and towns because newspaper articles might not affect such persons very much. Unfortunately, however, such writings would influence the less educated residents of the villages who might implicitly accept newspaper versions as gospel truth. In most village parts *The Tai Nadu* was regarded as a paper of some status and if such a paper adversely criticised members of the Assembly, the villagers would naturally not think very highly of the members. It is for this reason particularly that the members strongly protested against the editorial in question. He also requested that the Publicity Officer to the Government should be instructed to take necessary action in order to counteract the wrong impression which the editorial in question might create on the minds of the rural population.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA said that if the representatives of various papers were given seats in the Press Gallery, it was because they were expected to report the proceedings in their papers. He also felt that newspapers had a right to publish their own views regarding the proceedings of the Assembly.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH said that *The Tai Nadu*, like some other papers, was of considerable help to those who wanted to gain general knowledge. In this view, he felt that even if the paper made comments which in particular cases might not be justifiable, members need not attach too much importance to such comments.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB, however, held a different opinion. He asserted that members of the House represented the people of the State, each member voicing the views of his own constituency. Such being the case it would be improper on the part of any paper to remark that the members were not true to their constituencies. And if the Government did not take action against any paper indulging in such comments, the country's interests were sure to suffer.

Mr. SHAMPUR PAPANNA reminded the House that in the course of the discussion on the Public Security Bill, he had stated that when a similar Act was passed in British India, the public felt that it was meant to place unrestricted powers in the hands of the Police and that as a result of it the rights and liberties of the general public would be in jeopardy. The speaker had also expressed the apprehension that similarly in Mysore, the Public Security Bill, if passed, would endanger public interests. But he was sorry that *The Tai Nadu* had not reported that part of the discussion. In reply to that, the Member in charge had assured him that the powers would be exercised only by District Magistrates. Even this assurance had not been included in the proceedings as published in that paper. The speaker wished that even now the paper would give due publicity to the fears expressed and the assurance given in the course of the discussions.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that although he had not yet had an opportu-

nity of reading the newspaper report or the leader to which criticism had been directed, he gathered from the speeches made by the members that the newspaper in question had disapproved of the action of the Assembly in passing the Public Security Bill. That by itself might not have caused any resentment, as every one was entitled to form and express his own views. Such a right was claimed and habitually exercised by the members of the House, who would surely not think of denying it to others, particularly to a newspaper which also purported, from its own standpoint, to voice public opinion.

The members felt hurt by certain purely personal remarks said to have been made upon those who had spoken in favour of the Bill and even more by the newspaper's attempt to discount the views of the Assembly by asserting or implying that the members did not represent the people.

It was well known that members of the House had been elected by constituencies formed on a wide franchise. They had perhaps secured their seats after canvassing and contest. Some of them were natural leaders in the rural parts, whom the voters delighted to honour by sending them as their representatives to this Assembly. Their standing was such that they would be returned to a popular body under any form of constitution. The one peculiar feature of the Assembly was that it was wholly a non-official body and with very few exceptions, the members were all elected. A distinguished visitor to this Assembly who was watching the proceedings had just told the speaker that he was greatly struck by the unique fact that in this Assembly the raiyats were represented by raiyats, and not by lawyers.

It was also a matter of common knowledge that the members of the Assembly had always exercised an independent judgment. The Government had at times found it necessary to introduce in the Legislative Council measures which had been turned down by the Assembly. But it would be impertinence for any one disagreeing with its views to suggest that the members of the Assembly were not representatives of the people. If such a charge were now made, Government were at one with the members in repudiating it.

One of the speakers had observed that criticisms of the House in the Press and elsewhere should be ignored and added that while the dogs barked the elephant moved on. Another speaker had told the members that public workers should not be unduly sensitive. That was certainly one way, and a sensible way, of looking at the matter. At the same time, it was not improper for the House to take notice of public comments on its proceedings, calculated to lower its prestige. And it was on this basis that some of the speeches had been made. The discussion that had taken place that day would be duly reported in the newspapers as well as in the official records of the Assembly, and would serve to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the House, which the Government, on their part were equally bound and anxious to uphold. The matter might be allowed to rest at that.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 98.—Grant of timber to Malnad raiyats at concession rates for construction of dwelling houses.

Mr. M. RAMANNA GOWDA *bin* THAMMANNA GOWDA (Koppa Taluk).

Mr. M. RAMANNA GOWDA *bin* THAMMANNA GOWDA said that holders of lands in the malnad generally paid land revenue assessment exceeding Rs. 25. The *khatedars* had to make arrangements with the *shikmidars* with regard to dwelling houses, cattle sheds, etc., at their own cost. This was causing great hardship and loss to the khatedars. For these reasons, he requested that timber might be made available to the malnad raiyats for sale at concession rates. He also brought to notice that the raiyats could not always load the carts quite correctly. If in the opinion of the forest authorities the cart was overloaded, even slightly, the raiyat would be subjected to considerable harassment.